

84 **REMARKS**

85 General

86 Claims 16 and 22 have been amended as suggested by the Examiner. Claim 18 has
87 been amended to reflect appropriate antecedent. The status of all previous claims has been
88 noted.

89 The Final Rejection was withdrawn and prosecution was reopened in view of the
90 Response filed on April 24, 2003. The content of that response, which addressed US Patent
91 5,173,526 to Vijayendran, US Patent 4,756,844 to Walles et al, US Patent 6,436,540 B1 to
92 Garcia and US Patent 5,948,735 to Newlove, is incorporated herein by reference. In the Final
93 Rejection, Walles et al was employed as the primary reference and Vijayendran et al, Garcia et
94 al and Newlove et al were employed as secondary references.

95 Applicants argued that Walles was not relevant as a primary reference and that it should
96 be withdrawn. Walles is not employed as a primary reference in the present rejection. Walles,
97 Vijayendran and Garcia are now employed as secondary references. Newlove is not relied on in
98 the present rejection and has apparently been withdrawn. A new reference, US Patent
99 5,741,433 to Mitchell et al, is employed herein as the primary reference.

100 Art Rejections

101 The rejection of claims 16, 17 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over
102 Mitchell et al in view of Vijayendran et al is traversed for the following reasons.

103 Mitchell does not disclose or suggest "a polyurethane-vinyl polymer dispersion" and,
104 accordingly, cannot logically suggest that a polyurethane-vinyl polymer dispersion is useful as a
105 film former having controlled release properties. (Mitchell, col. 3, lines 43-45, col. 6, lines 1-5)

106 In contrast, Applicants claim a polyurethane-vinyl polymer dispersion as a membrane
107 wall for a hollow capsule which contains a chemical composition. In the invention of Applicants,
108 an aqueous liquid diffuses through the membrane wall to the interior of the capsule, dissolves
109 the chemical composition to form a solution which then diffuses through the membrane wall to,
110 thereby, release the composition from the interior of the capsule. Applicants discovered this
111 property of the polyurethane-vinyl polymer dispersion and realized its utility as a membrane wall
112 having controlled release properties. Mitchell did not make that discovery and made no
113 suggestion of the utility.

114 Mitchell, in Table 2, discloses a variety of specific compositions including at least two
115 which, "were not acceptable coating materials due to the sticky nature of the polymers" and two
116 which, "were found to be non film formers." The two "sticky" polymers were vinyl polymers.
117 One of the "non film formers" was a vinyl polymer. Table 2 of Mitchell also listed two
118 polyurethanes, but no working example is provided, and no comment is made with regard to the
119 utility of a polyurethane as a coating material.

120 Mitchell makes no suggestion that a combination of the sticky/non film former vinyl with
121 the polyurethane would produce a satisfactory membrane. It is submitted that the factual data

122 actually provided by Mitchell teaches away from such a combination. It is reasonable to
123 conclude that Mitchell does not suggest "a polyurethane-vinyl polymer dispersion" and not
124 reasonable to conclude the contrary. The negative teaching of Mitchell is clearly indicated by
125 the disclosed sticky nature and lack of utility of some vinyl polymers and the notable absence of
126 any display of enthusiasm for polyurethane.

127 Mitchell stated, "Any type of coating material conventionally known in the art which
128 provides controlled-release properties may be used in the present invention." (Col. 3, lines 43-
129 45) In this regard, the composition disclosed and claimed by Vijayendran was known in the art
130 on the date that Mitchell et al filed their application. However, there is no indication in Mitchell or
131 Vijayendran that the composition of Vijayendran on that date was "conventionally known in the
132 art" to be a coating material which provides controlled-release properties. Mitchell failed to
133 recognize the utility and the Patent Office placed the two patents in two different technical
134 classifications. It was left to Applicants to discover the utility of the composition disclosed by
135 Vijayendran.

136 Vijayendran discloses a flexible surface made from a polyurethane-vinyl polymer
137 dispersion which will protect a substrate such as paper, metals, plastics and wood from
138 solvents, corrodants and abrasives. Inherent in this teaching is the requirement that water shall
139 not pass through the surface to contact the substrate. Vijayendran does not teach the use of his
140 composition as a membrane wall of a capsule.

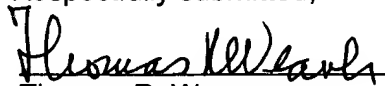
141 What is resident in the disclosures of Mitchell and Vijayendran to suggest that a
142 combination of the two would produce the invention claimed herein? Nothing. The teaching is
143 contained in the disclosure of Applicants. That teaching cannot be employed by the Examiner in
144 hind sight.

145 The rejection of claims 18, 20, 23, 34 and 35 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious
146 over Mitchell et al and Vijayendran et al in view of Walles et al, and the rejection of claims 19,
147 22, 24-28 and 30 as being obvious over Mitchell, Vijayendran and Walles in view of Garcia et al
148 are traversed for the above reasons and the following additional reasons.

149 Walles and Garcia are extensively discussed in the responses filed on April 24, 2003,
150 and December 4, 2002. Those responses are specifically included herein by reference.

151 This application is in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and allowance is
152 requested.
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Respectfully submitted,

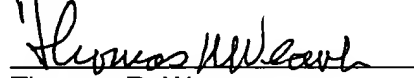

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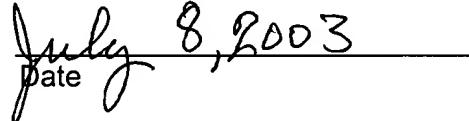
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